



**U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)
OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)
CENTRAL ASIA TASK FORCE**

CENTRAL ASIA REGION – Complex Emergency

Situation Report #13, Fiscal Year (FY) 2002

December 28, 2001

Note: this Situation Report updates previous Central Asia Task Force Situation Reports and Fact Sheets. New information is italicized.

BACKGROUND

Prior to September 2001, two decades of war in Afghanistan, including a decade-long Soviet occupation and ensuing civil strife, left Afghanistan impoverished and mired in an extended humanitarian crisis. Government infrastructure, including the ability to deliver the most basic health, education, and other social services, collapsed. Significant local and national resources were directed to the war effort. Severe restrictions by the Taliban, which controlled as much as 90 percent of the country, including a restriction on women working outside the home, added to the impact of poverty, particularly on the many households lacking able-bodied adult men.

Humanitarian prospects worsened sharply in Afghanistan in September 2001 due to developments both inside and outside the country. Fears of a U.S. reprisal to the attacks of September 11 triggered a population exodus from major Afghan cities, both towards other points in Afghanistan and towards the country's borders. The beginning of U.S. air strikes on October 7 caused additional movement. International staff of all relief agencies withdrew after September 11, complicating the delivery of humanitarian assistance. Even prior to September 11, there were signs that relations between the international community and the Taliban were worsening significantly. These new developments added to an existing crisis of extensive displacement stemming from civil conflict and a debilitating three-year drought.

Afghanistan: Numbers Affected

Total population (CIA Factbook)	26,813,057	Old Caseload Refugees (UNHCR)	
Refugees Since September 11, 2001 (UNHCR)		Iran	1,500,000
Pakistan	200,000	Pakistan.....	2,000,000
Iran	Unknown	Internally Displaced (UN)	
Refugees Since September 2000 (UNHCR)		Since September 11, 2001	180,000
Pakistan	152,000	Since 2000.....	1,100,000
		Old caseload.....	1,000,000

Total FY 2001/2002 U.S. Government (USG) Assistance to Afghanistan\$377,831,250**
Total FY 2001/2002 USG Assistance to Tajikistan\$88,208,180

CURRENT SITUATION

Overview

Throughout Afghanistan, the humanitarian and security situations have been steadily improving in recent weeks. However, areas of insecurity and factional fighting remain, and snow and ice in some areas have restricted the delivery of relief commodities. In Ghor province in central Afghanistan, which the International Committee for Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (ICRC) has called the least accessible province, the road from Hirat to Chagcharan continues to be impassable around Shahrak.

At its current rate of distribution, the UN World Food Program (WFP) expects to meet its targeted distribution level of 100,000 metric tons (MT) during the month of December. International agencies continue to maximize on the capacity of current food

delivery corridors as the winter months progress. Deliveries from Uzbekistan via the Friendship Bridge at Termez are proceeding without incident, and WFP estimates that up to 30,000 MT of the monthly food requirement of 52,000 MT could be transported through Uzbekistan.

Improved security in Kandahar has facilitated the return of two non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that have access to a 20-kilometer security zone around the city. The UN deployed a security assessment mission into Kandahar via air on December 28.

Effective January 1, 2002, WFP will take over the management of the common passenger air services for Afghanistan and the region from the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA).

Political/Military

In Kabul on December 27, approximately 5,000 members of the Shiite Hazara ethnic group, who fiercely resisted the leadership of the Sunni-dominated Taliban, staged their first public rally in six years. The group's leader, Karim Khalili, pledged Hazaras' support for the new interim administration headed by Hamid Karzai.

On December 27, 300 British military personnel joined 200 British Marines already based in Kabul as a part of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF). One of their primary tasks will be to repair the bomb-damaged Bagram airport, north of Kabul. A contingent of 1,500 British soldiers is expected to lead up to 6,000 multinational troops for the first three months of the peacekeeping mission.

Tensions in Baghlan province in northeastern Afghanistan are high following last week's inter-factional fighting around Pul-i Khumri.

Security

As reported in recent situation reports, overall security has steadily improved in Afghanistan, although tensions between rival factions continue in some areas. Improving security prompted the UN to expand zones cleared for UN personnel in the northeast, northwest, and west this week. Insecurity has decreased between Kabul, Jalalabad and Torkham, resulting in heavy commercial traffic in this area.

A UN security assessment mission traveled by road to Jalalabad on December 28. The area south of Jalalabad, in the Tora-Bora region, remains particularly insecure.

Commercial trucks traveling between Spin Boldak and Hirat have encountered areas of insecurity between Spin Boldak and Kandahar, and in Farah province. Armed groups have been levying a U.S. \$100 tax on trucks traveling through Spin Boldak, but at least one NGO declined payment and was allowed to pass. WFP trucks are not stopping to deliver food in Kandahar because the UN security team has not yet cleared the city.

UN de-mining teams are working to remove mines and unexploded ordnance from the main road linking Kabul to the former Soviet airbase at Bagram (50 miles) and from the civilian airport. Approximately 15 miles of the road have been surveyed to date.

Logistics and Food Aid

Overview. *WFP currently has a stock of 69,474 MT of food commodities in the Central Asia region, including 16,589 MT in Afghanistan. On December 27, cross-border dispatches exceeded the weekly average of 3,800 MT, and reached 4,368 MT. During December 1-27, total dispatches into*

Afghanistan reached 90,098 MT: 38,870 MT from Pakistan; 35,565 MT from Turkmenistan; 5,463 MT from Uzbekistan; 4,823 MT from Iran; 3,458 MT from Kyrgyzstan via Tajikistan; and 1,175 MT from Tajikistan.

At the current rate, WFP will meet its targeted distribution level of 100,000 MT during the month of December. Between July 2001 and June 2002, wheat purchases by WFP are expected to reach one million MT, versus last year's purchase of 300,000 MT.

Effective January 1, 2002, WFP will take over from UNOCHA the management of the common passenger air services for Afghanistan and the region. The UN currently operates regular flights between Islamabad and the following destinations: Bagram (near Kabul), Faisabad, Mazar-e-Sharif, Hirat, Dushanbe, and Termez. WFP will continue to use the two small propeller aircraft contracted by UNOCHA (one nine-seater and one 18-seater) and expects to add another smaller craft that will eventually be based in Kabul. WFP has placed two additional planes (one 24-seater and one 50-seater) in Islamabad (Pakistan), and plans to base the two higher capacity aircraft in Islamabad and Turkmenabad (Turkmenistan).

Western Corridors. *WFP reports that 45,000 MT of U.S. wheat has been successfully bagged and dispatched from port areas of Bandar-e-Abbas, Chabahar and Bandar-Iman-Khomein, Iran. WFP reported on December 27 that as a result of the positive results of the wheat discharge and dispatch, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran is now receptive to allowing WFP to facilitate a higher number of relief vessels at Bandar-e-Abbas.*

The road from Hirat to Chagcharan continues to be impassable eastward from the area around Shahrak, Ghor province, as a result of snow and ice. The Swedish Rescue Services Agency is currently opening a base camp in Chesht-e Sharif, and will attempt to open the road with bulldozers, trucks fitted with snowplows, and other heavy equipment. WFP estimates that 4,900 MT of the required 6,052 MT for six months reached Chagcharan before the road closure.

The corridor from Turkmenabad into Herat and the northern regions is growing rapidly and is currently the most reliable artery into northwestern Afghanistan.

Cross-Border Food Aid Deliveries in December	
Dispatch Point	MT
Turkmenabad	35,560
Peshawar	31,242
Quetta	7,628
Termez	6,205

<i>Mashad</i>	3,884
<i>Osh</i>	3,458
<i>Chabahar</i>	939
<i>Ishkashim</i>	681
<i>Kulyab/Dushanbe</i>	340
<i>Kurgan/Tyube</i>	153
Total Cross-Border Deliveries	90,089

(From WFP Afghanistan Regional Emergency Situation Report 12/28/2001)

Southern Corridor.

Between December 3 and 26, 6,780 MT of wheat moved through the Quetta corridor, primarily to Helmand, Nimroz, Farah, and Hirat provinces. Dispatches to Farah province through Quetta, rather than from the north, commenced on December 26. Farah has received 1,000 MT via the Quetta route to date.

WFP reports that the new Afghanistan interim government has appointed a Foreign Affairs representative for Spin Boldak who will reportedly have the mandate to facilitate the return of humanitarian agencies and personnel through the city.

International organizations have reported that security and access have improved in some areas of Kandahar province, but UNHCR reports that factional violence remains widespread in neighboring Helmand province.

Northern Corridors. *Cross border operations from Uzbekistan have progressed smoothly since the reopening of the Friendship Bridge at Termez on December 9. The Termez to Hairaton corridor remains viable for increased distributions of relief commodities into northern Afghanistan, and WFP in Termez estimates that up to 30,000 MT of the 52,000 MT monthly requirement of food could be transported through Uzbekistan. UNOCHA coordination operations have expanded to Mazar-e-Sharif in northern Afghanistan.*

On December 23, the Coalition Humanitarian Liaison Cell (CHLC), the UN (WFP and UNOCHA), and the Hairaton Chief of railways undertook a joint assessment of the rail facilities at Hairaton. Four kilometers of rail spurs leading from the WFP Hairaton warehouse to the Afghan side of the bridge require some repair in order to expedite transshipments of food aid via Termez.

Five barges carrying a total of 1,500 MT of wheat crossed the Amu Darya River from Uzbekistan to Afghanistan between December 25 and 28.

Since December 24, Afghanistan's northeastern region has received up to 70 centimeters of snow,

halting food convoys to remote locations north and west of Faizabad, Badakhshan province. These convoys follow the 10-day, 1,200-kilometer round-trip route from Osh through Tajikistan, which averages 182 MT per day. A Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) team is working to open the Ishkashim to Faizabad road in Badakhshan province. Poor road conditions have also severed access to Takhar province from Badakhshan province.

Regional Updates

Countrywide.

Approximately 1.5 million people remain displaced within Afghanistan. Food and other emergency relief to destitute families in rural areas, particularly in the central highlands area, is needed in order to prevent them from fleeing to international displaced person (IDP) camps and swelling the number of displaced. In addition to food insecurity, malnutrition-related deteriorating health is one of the greatest threats to vulnerable populations. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), with the onset of winter, vulnerable sections of the Afghan population - women, children and displaced people - face increased rates of respiratory diseases, a major cause of mortality in most of Afghanistan. WHO has reported the death of some 164 people, mostly children in the displacement camps around the northern city of Konduz.

Northern region.

Although security remains volatile in northern Afghanistan, a number of UN international staff crossed the border from Uzbekistan into Afghanistan this week. NGOs report that the coordination of relief operations in northern Afghanistan has improved over the past week, mainly because UNOCHA was able to set up operations in Mazar-e-Sharif. A schedule for sectoral meetings has been established. Relief agencies are dividing responsibility for relief operations geographically. Coordination should improve further as more UN staff is allowed back into the area. However, information about the region, including relief activities there, remains limited.

Northeastern region.

According to the International Organization on Migration (IOM), an estimated 1,887 of approximately 11,200 IDPs in Faisabad, in northeastern Badakhshan province, have returned to their homes between December 23 and 26. IOM in Kunduz has requested trucks to assist in the return of IDPs. However, on December 27, WFP reported that the northeastern region received approximately 70 centimeters of snow at the beginning of the week, posing difficulties for trucks serving remote locales north and west of Faizabad, Badakhshan province. Takhar province is currently cut off from access by

the east through Badakhshan due to poor road conditions. An exploratory attempt is being mounted to reach the vulnerable districts of Kalafgan and Rustaq (approximately 130,000 beneficiaries) from the west, by barge across the Amu Darya River.

Eastern region.

The security situation in Kabul is positive, and a number of NGOs and UN agencies continue to return to the city. However, with the numbers of people returning there is a growing strain on accommodations and office space. UNOCHA has begun holding weekly coordination meetings. It has also established a system of VHF repeaters in the city.

UNHCR reports that its priority in eastern Afghanistan is to assist IDPs to return to their districts of origin before the expected large scale repatriation of Afghan refugees from Pakistan next spring. According to UNHCR, some 80 per cent of the 2.5 million Afghan refugees living in Pakistan for the past 20 years came from eastern Afghanistan. UNHCR reports that 30,000 IDPs and refugees have returned to Kabul during the past month, about 75 percent of them IDPs and the remainder refugees. In Kabul, UNHCR has assisted 11,000 IDP families with winterization packages. UNHCR also plans to facilitate the return of 4,000 IDP families to the Shomali valley north of Kabul. Starting on December 29, IOM will transport 100 families a day from the Panjsher valley back to their homes in the Shomali valley. Returnees will be provided kits including water jugs, kitchen sets, stoves, and plastic sheeting. Emergency shelters will be provided to families whose homes were destroyed.

A team from International Medical Corps (IMC) traveled to Kabul and the central region of Afghanistan this week to initiate a USAID/OFDA-funded health program. Under this program, technical teams will work with local authorities and health officials to identify priorities and establish or rehabilitate health facilities in Parwan, Bamyan and Wardak provinces. The teams have already identified several key activities. In Parwan, IMC will support local authorities in the Charikar hospital to establish an emergency operation center (EOC) and a maternal-child health (MCH) facility. They will also assist in the rehabilitation of clinics in Said Khil, Bagram, and Tutum Dara. In Wardak, IMC will help rehabilitate the MCH clinic in the Maidan Shar hospital, as well as one clinic and six mobile clinics throughout the province. A technical team is currently in Bamyan province to identify priorities in coordination with the Afghan NGO Ibn Sina.

Southern region.

Until recently, southern Afghanistan had been cut off from international aid for nearly three months in addition to suffering from the effects of a severe

three-year drought. According to UNHCR, relative stability has returned to Kandahar, but the adjacent Helmand province was still embroiled in factional strife. WFP estimates that 238,000 people are vulnerable and food insecure in Kandahar. However, the U.N. has not yet deemed Kandahar secure enough for WFP staff to return and resume operations there.

Meanwhile, two international NGOs have returned to Kandahar: Mercy Corps International (MCI) and Islamic Relief (IR). MCI is one of USAID/OFDA's primary implementing partners in the southern region. The NGOs are currently allowed to circulate within a 20km security zone around the city. MCI identified 2,077 IDP families during a rapid assessment in Bust and Naway Barakzayi districts, Helmand province. In addition to a lack of food and medical services, MCI reports that 60 percent of these families are without adequate shelter. MCI is preparing to distribute non-food relief kits including shelter and cooking items. The first 2,000 kits, including materials supplied by USAID/OFDA and UNHCR, arrived in Kandahar on December 27. MCI plans to distribute a total of 16,300 of the kits by the end of January. MCI also plans to send a team of engineers to Uruzgan province to begin surveying sites for USAID/OFDA-funded spot reconstruction projects. These activities would include a cash-for-work component aimed at injecting cash into the local economy while rehabilitating essential infrastructure like roads and irrigation systems.

Meanwhile, IR is planning to begin a food distribution this weekend. This distribution will target 9,000 families with food that IR brought into Kandahar city from its stockpile in the border town of Wesh. In addition, MCI is beginning a food distribution targeting 10,000 people in the southern districts of Reg and Shorabak, Kandahar.

Pakistan.

UNHCR-Pakistan is currently caring for over 50,000 newly arrived and destitute Afghan refugees in new camps in Balochistan and NWFP where shelter, food, and medical assistance is delivered to all refugees. On December 25, UNHCR resumed their relocation efforts to relocate these newly arrived refugees, transporting 1,100 refugees from Jalozai to Kotkai in Najour Agency. UNHCR has relocated 12,000 refugees from North West Frontier Province. Seven new sites are to be set up in northwestern Pakistan in January to accommodate these 50,000 refugees.

UNHCR reports that on December 26, 4,000 refugees returned to Afghanistan via Chaman. Thirty-five thousand refugees have returned through Chaman in the month of December. UNHCR also reports a steady flow of returns through Torkham in the north. Officials there place the rate of return at over 2,000 people a day. According to the U.N., the majority of

these refugees appear to be returning to urban areas. However, due to continued insecurity and the threat of mines, UNHCR does not encourage repatriation at this time and estimates that a larger repatriation effort would likely begin in the spring.

Iran.

Large numbers of refugees are also returning from Iran to Afghanistan. UNHCR plans to re-open its office in Islam Qala (border crossing in Kohsan district, Hirat) to better monitor this return.

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Background

On October 4, President George W. Bush announced a \$320 million assistance program for Afghanistan. Funding will support assistance to Afghans both inside and outside Afghanistan's borders, with support for food and a wide variety of other relief needs.

On October 4, Assistant Secretary of State for South Asian Affairs Christina B. Rocca redeclared a complex humanitarian disaster in Afghanistan for FY 2002. To date, FY 2001 and FY 2002 USG humanitarian assistance for Afghans is provided by the USAID/OFDA, USAID/FFP, Democracy & Governance (USAID/DG), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM), Department of State's Department of Defense Demining Program, the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (State/INL), and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The assistance includes both assistance inside Afghanistan and assistance to Afghan refugees in neighboring countries.

In Tajikistan, on October 10, 2001, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires James A. Boughner declared a disaster due to drought, and requested funds for a seed and fertilizer distribution program. USAID/OFDA responded by providing \$998,180 through the U.S. Embassy to Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE) for the purchase and distribution of winter wheat seeds and fertilizer.

USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE

Personnel. USAID/OFDA currently has one Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) deployed to Pakistan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Tajikistan to assess humanitarian activities and logistical capacity each area.

NEW U.S. GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

Afghanistan.

On December 27, USAID/OFDA funded a grant to ACTED for \$750,000 for the revitalization of livelihoods through income generation, reconstruction, emergency rehabilitation and agriculture rehabilitation programs in Takhar, Baghlan, Shamali, Kabul, and Faryab provinces.

USAID/OTI has provided full funding for the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to launch its Humanitarian Emergency Afghan Radio (HEAR) project. HEAR bulletins will be short, 15-minute programs, in native Pashto and Dari languages, broadcast from international radio networks such as the BBC and Voice of America (VOA). The bulletins will provide practical information to the population regarding food distribution, security and other issues particularly relevant to displaced people. As a part of this program, IOM began distributing radio to members of groups that perform various civil society functions and IDP populations. To date 2,500 radios have been distributed in Herat and 2,500 in Toloquan.

On December 13, the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) conducted its final airdrop of Humanitarian Daily Rations (HDRs) to vulnerable populations in Afghanistan. Over the course of the operation, DOD provided 2,440,920 HDRs at a total cost of approximately \$50.9 million. DOD closed the HDR operation because ground access to the affected populations has improved to the point where HDR airlifts are no longer necessary or efficient. This decision was made in consultation with United Nations and other humanitarian relief organizations.

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO CENTRAL ASIA

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
AFGHANISTAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY FY 2002				
USAID/OFDA				
	Airlift – Turkmenistan	20,000 blankets, 100 rolls plastic sheeting, 20 MT BP-5 High Energy biscuits, 1 MT sugar		\$743,543
	Airlift – Turkmenistan	1,000 rolls of plastic sheeting for UNICEF		\$403,200
	Airlift – Islamabad	35,400 blankets		\$312,350
	Airlift – Pakistan	5 health kits		\$29,415
	Airlift – Turkmenabad	5 health kits		\$33,923
	Airlift – Uzbekistan	350,000 wheat bags		\$67,000
	Airlift – Turkmenistan	10,000 kitchen sets and 20,000 blankets		\$473,400
	ACTED	Food, non-food items	Northeast	\$5,500,000
	ACTED	IDP camp management	Baghlan	\$630,000
	ACTED	Livelihoods, agriculture, emergency rehab	Takhar, Baghlan, Shamali, Kabul, and Faryab.	\$750,000
	CARE	Water/sanitation, agricultural rehabilitation, shelter	All	\$3,537,035
	Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Non-Food Items for 200,000 people	Central Highlands	\$988,087
	Church World Service	Transport of non-food items		\$49,902
	Concern Worldwide	Shelter—repair 5,000 homes	Northeast	\$1,203,343
	Concern Worldwide	Distribution of seeds & tools, rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure, income generation activities	Badakshan, Baghlan, Takhar, Bamiyan Provinces	\$1,737,318
	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Seed multiplication, procurement, and distribution		\$1,095,000
	FAO	Agriculture, seed multiplication		\$300,000
	GOAL	Food, shelter, water, sanitation, winterization	Samangan and Jozjan Provinces	\$5,500,000
	International Center for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (ICARDA)	Seed multiplication, technical assistance for seed procurement and regulation	All	\$2,525,000
	International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Food, non-food items	All	\$2,500,000
	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Food, non-food items	Badghis, Faryab, Balkh Provinces	\$562,313
	International Medical Corps (IMC)	Primary health care	Hirat	\$735,000
	IMC	Primary health care	Bamiyan, Wardak, Parwan Provinces	\$3,500,000
	International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Food, potable water, well rehabilitation	North	\$3,650,000

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
International Resource Group (IRG)		Food Augmentation Team		\$614,820
Mercy Corps International (MCI)		Food, water, non-food items	South, Central	\$2,000,000
Mercy Corps International (MCI)		Rehabilitation of wells & agriculture infrastructure, seed multiplication	Nimroz, Helmand, Kandahar, Uruzgan, Takhar, Kunduz & Baghlan Provinces	\$3,000,308
UNOCHA		Coordination	All	\$2,500,000
UNICEF		Water, sanitation	All	\$2,500,000
UNICEF		Nutrition, health, water, sanitation	All	\$1,650,000
Save the Children (SC)/US		Nutrition	North	\$206,488
SC/US		Food, health	Central and North	\$2,000,000
Shelter for Life		Cash-for-work road reconstruction & emergency home repair for returning IDPs	Kunduz & Takhar	\$1,294,550
World Food Program (WFP)		Food - 15,000 MT, processing, transport		\$6,000,000
WFP		Purchase of trucks for food delivery		\$5,000,000
WFP		Joint Logistics Center		\$2,000,000
WFP		Logistics support equipment and services	All	\$2,500,000
Total FY 2002 USAID/OFDA				\$69,323,036
USAID/FFP				
WFP		Airlift from Quetta, Pakistan to Osh, Kyrgyzstan		\$2,000,000
WFP		72,700 MT Food commodities		\$38,555,000
Total FY 2002 USAID/FFP				\$40,555,000
USAID/OTI				
Voice of America		Radio program	All	\$1,687,820
Total FY 2002 USAID/OTI				\$1,687,820
STATE/PRM				
ICRC		Emergency Appeal		\$6,500,000
IFRC		Emergency Appeal		\$5,000,000
IOM		Emergency Appeal		\$2,000,000
United Nations Development Program (UNDP)		Project Management Information System		\$160,000
UNOCHA		Donor Alert for Afghans Program		\$2,000,000
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)		Special Program for Afghanistan		\$600,000
WFP		Operations/Logistics Support		\$4,000,000
UNHCR		Emergency Appeal		\$10,000,000
UNICEF		Emergency Relief		\$2,000,000
Total FY 2002 State/PRM				\$32,260,000
DOD				
		Airdrop of 2,423,700 Humanitarian Daily Rations (HDRs)		\$50,897,769

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
Total FY 2002 DOD **				\$50,897,769
Total FY 2002 USG Assistance to Afghanistan**				\$194,723,625

TAJIKISTAN – DROUGHT FY 2002				
USAID/OFDA				
CARE		Purchase and distribution of winter wheat for 4,500 families		\$998,180
Total FY 2002 USAID/OFDA				\$998,180
USAID/FFP				
WFP		35,000 MT wheat flour		20,000,000
Total FY 2002 USAID/FFP				\$20,000,000
Total FY 2002 USG Assistance to Tajikistan				\$20,998,180

FY 2001/ FY 2002 SUMMARY	
Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan for FY 2001*	\$183,107,625
Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan for FY 2002	\$194,723,625
Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan for FY 2002/2001	\$377,831,250
Total USG Assistance to Tajikistan FY 2001	\$67,210,000
Note: FY 2001 USG assistance to Tajikistan included assistance through USAID/OFDA, USAID/FFP, USDA, the Department of State, and Freedom Support Act funds administered through a variety of agencies.	
Total USG Assistance to Tajikistan FY 2001/2002	\$88,208,180

*Note: Detailed breakdowns of FY 2001 and FY 2002 assistance are available in previous Central Asia Region Situation Reports. UDCA estimates for FY2001 donations increased by approximately \$4.5 million due to unforeseen costs for transport

**Note: DOD funding totals are estimates. The previously reported total of more than \$120 million reflects the estimated total cost of the entire four to five month airdrop operation.

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USAID/OFDA bulletins can be obtained from the USAID web site at http://www.usaid.gov/hum_response/ofda/situation.html